

CURSORY NOTES

Gathered Up From the Press and the Wires.

An Old College—Womack's Tomahawk—Enforcing the Law—Other Georgia News.

The friends of Will Jackson, the deputy postmaster of Americus, who went wrong, and involved Major Black in trouble, are hard at work endeavoring to get a pardon for the young man. It is alleged that he has committed a severe case of rheumatism and is very ill; that he has been sufficiently punished for the crime, which was committed in an unguarded moment, when under the influence of intoxicants, and that he has been strictly obedient and trustworthy since his incarceration. The petition has been presented to the president, and his action on it is expected at-madly.

Mr. Jordan Morris, living near the line of Milton and Cobb, was in Mr. C. Kiser's store, in Marietta, last week, and stated that he is 81 years old; that he had never taken a chew of tobacco nor smoked a cigar or pipe; never was drunk, never swore an oath; never was married; has been a member of the Methodist church forty years, and came to this section in 1853. This is a remarkable record.

Colonel Womack of Schley county, has an Indian tomahawk that he plowed up in a field some time since. This deadly instrument is made of steel, is about the size of an ordinary hatchet and is as sharp as a razor. The blade or hammer side of the tomahawk is fashioned into a bowl, like a cup, and may have been used as a peace pipe as well as a scalping knife. Colonel Womack values the old relic very highly, and keeps it ever ready as a weapon of defense.

Old Aunt Fannie Arnold, colored, probably the oldest woman in Forsyth county, died at the Pauper's home in that county Thursday night. Her exact age is not known, but it is thought by those who have the best opportunity for knowing that she was at least 115 years old.

The town of McVille, in Telfair county, has been changed to Scotland. The change was effected by the railroad authorities, who found that train dispatches to McVille and McElve frequently got mixed.

Tuesday Judge Clarke resented Henry Walton's hanging. The day appointed is Saturday, the 23d of June, and the hanging is to be public. He killed Tink Daniel, another negro boy, about a year ago, while the two were engaged in a fight. It is the general opinion that Walton should not hang, and public sympathy is nearly all in his favor. A strong petition is being gotten up to induce the governor to commute the sentence. It has been signed by the great men who found the true bill, as many of the jury who convicted him as could be, and all classes of citizens.

IN FAVOR OF "PROTECTION" NOW.

Free Trade Not So Good a Thing as Some People Think.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—The announcement in yesterday's Telegraph of a movement being on foot among the retail dealers of Macon to unite in an application to the several railroads entering in that city to put on "show-by" trains, which will reach Macon between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. and leave about 4 or 5 in the afternoon, have stirred up some interest in the business world of the city. Every one with whom your correspondent conversed with said if it did it will be good to Macon merchants and break down the merchants of small towns along the various lines of roads which have done so much to build up that city.

The general expression of our merchants is that they are blessed, as the Atlanta and Florida railroad will soon be completed, and we can and will buy out goods in Atlanta and Macon. The reason given is that the wholesale merchants of Macon heartily favor this move, is principally the cause of this expression from our merchants as the retailers of Macon can have little influence with the railroad officials. If the merchants of Atlanta and Macon do not let their territory would follow Fort Valley's intended step of boycotting this would perhaps open the eyes of the wholesale merchants, and they would disfavor the move. If this movement is successful, it will be a great assistance to secure all of Fort Valley's trade in the near future, as our merchants will no longer submit to Macon's gobbling up all the retail and wholesale trade of our section.

EATONTON PROGRESSING.

A Spirit of Life Infused Into the City—Other

News.

EATONTON, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—Eatononton is just now on a big railroad boom, another route having been proposed and now being surveyed, which looks like business. This makes three new roads for Eatonton within the next two years. The Central now proposes to run a road from Eatonton to Madison, and has trains running between the two cities by the first of October of this year. The surveying corps are now twice here and Madison surveying the route, and will run Eatonton in a few months. Eatonton is in the fourth, and may rank with any town in the state at no distant time. Colonel Pryor, of Virginia, has just passed through on horseback from Atlanta, looking over the route from Atlanta to Eatonton, and has selected a route which he thinks is the best. Everybody is enthusiastic, and feel confident that we will soon have some kind of an outlet. The Madison route is a beautiful country for a road.

Politics in Lowades.

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—Politics are exceedingly quiet in this county. No candidate has appeared for representative, but there are two or three aspirants for the field and it is expected that the senatorial district under the rotation system, that is, in three years, will be open to him. Crow, Allen, Waldron, Taylor, Robertson and Perkins.

John C. Allard will likely have no opposition for treasurer.

For tax collector and received the candidates are like the sands of the sea.

THE STRANDED FISH.

Albany Yarn, Which is Vouched for as True.

ALBANY, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—Tom Clark can take the cake when he tries a fish. He has just told his wife that he has come to town with an artist from the city of Jamesburg, N. Y., named Lucke. The latter gentleman has a sister, who assisted in his correspondence, and a personal correspondence with the artist. Tom Clark is a graduate of the M. A. Clark school, and Margie Lucke, the sister of the artist, is a graduate of the Albany High School. They are engaged to be married.

Tom's theory is that the Roc swallowed the butterfly, the butterfly effervesced, and the fish was a goner.

EVEN THE BARBERS CLOSE.

The Six O'clock Movement in Macon Quite Contagious.

MACON, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—Never has there been any thing so universal in the central city as the six o'clock movement, which has been unanimously adopted by the retail merchants.

The wholesale merchants, both grocers and dry goods, not to be left in the van, and well knowing that they could do no business with retailers closed up, have dropped in the ranks, and are now given to the six o'clock movement, matter to make a purchase of any kind in the city after those hours.

A CONSTITUTION reporter was informed today, by a person of reliable information, that the stores would do credit to a city of much greater pretensions than Valdosta. Our people are here, and they will be here, and they will be here.

Tom's theory is that the Roc swallowed the butterfly, the butterfly effervesced, and the fish was a goner.

THE MELON SEASON.

Its Prospect for Profit—The Situation in Lowades County.

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—The melon season is now upon us and the delicious fruit will go forward daily by the car loads.

The melon in Lowades county is estimated at 700 acres. Brooks county is about the same number. Transportation has been much better this year than ever before. The Savannah, Florida and Western railway authorities have always fostered this enterprise and they will do the same this year. The road to effect the rapid transit of the truck melons on their line of road. Last season was a very profitable one to the melon growers. Every planter made money. While the acreage is not so great as that of last, still the supply will not, in all probability, be great as the demand. Melons will be shipped to towns and cities that never saw them before. The outcome at present is very flattering to the melon planter.

The shippers have agreed to the only best melons, being careful not to send any weighing less than twenty pounds.

Dr. Armstrong in Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the South Georgia Male and Female college at this place commence today. The commencement sermon will be preached on Sunday next by Rev. W. S. B. Moore, of Columbus. The exercises continue until Wednesday night, and will be over.

The Georgia Southern and Florida

YARDLEY, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad has completed the grading in the town of Dawson, and rapid progress is being made on the road.

The completion of this road from Macon to this place is looked forward to as the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the "metropolis of the wire grass."

Death of Judge Newson.

GRASS POINT, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—Mr. C. Bishop, our popular lawyer man, came near having a narrow escape from death this morning.

As he was returning to his home two miles from this city, riding his steersman, the animal jumped across a ravine near him, causing the stirrup to break, throwing Mr. Bishop, who fell to the ground, his head striking first. While lying on the ground, the horse either stepped on him or kicked him, making an ugly wound in his temple. He was unconscious for a short while, but recovered very well at this writing. The head will necessarily cause him some trouble.

Summer Sport in Macon.

MACON, Ga., June 8.—[Special.]—A number of young men are dead in the city of Macon, Georgia, during the past week.

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ILROAD SCHEDULE.

ILROAD of GEORGIA

Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., and intermediate points, etc.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, June 1, 1888.

Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked, which are run on Sunday only.

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ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 9, 1888.

A Celebration and Its Suggestions.

A recent celebration in Boston calls attention in a striking way to the age of Massachusetts as compared with that of some of her sister states.

The occasion was the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. A few points concerning the antiquity of this company will be of interest to our citizen soldiers and to general readers. The company was organized in 1688. Seven years later, the general court ordered all the youth of the colony to be instructed in the use of "small guns, half pikes and bows and arrows."

The Bostonians are proud of this ancient company, and they have good reason to be, but it must have tickled their fancy when they saw the artillerymen on parade to think that the early members of the organization had been taught the use of the bow and arrow as a part of the art of war. A notable feature of the celebration was the presence of the representatives of the Honorable Artillery company of London, one of whose members held the first captaincy of the Boston company 250 years ago.

The Boston artillery had been drilling, parading and fighting for about 100 years before Oglethorpe settled his colony in Georgia. Not only in military matters, but in many other things of equal importance, Massachusetts was more than a century in advance when our first settlers laid out the town of Savannah.

All this is suggestive to a reader whose mind is strong, acute and capacious enough to compare the relations existing between the past and present history of our American commonwealths. Perhaps it is enough to say that the lesson taught by this brief glance at the past is a hopeful one. By the time one of our Georgia companies shall be ready to celebrate its 250th anniversary, this will be one of the most populous and prosperous states in the union. In another century we may pass Massachusetts and leave her lagging behind. Stranger things have happened.

The Washington Post is mad because the revenue reformers backed down, and Editor Watterson is glad because they didn't. Democratic harmony, however, consists in what the convention actually did.

A Sensible Bonaparte.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, who is now attending the Anthropological society in New York, is a genuine Bonaparte, but he does not spend his time in plotting and conspiring for the restoration of his family to the throne of France. He delights in literary and scientific studies, and is rapidly making a name for himself.

In the discussion before the society, the other day, concerning the discovery of America, Prince Bonaparte said that while he was not disposed to question the discovery by the Norsemen of the northeast coast of America, he believed that facts suggested an earlier discovery of this continent by the Chinese. Within the present century, he said, a Frenchman had found in a very ancient Chinese history mention made of the travels of some Chinese priests to the remote land of Fu Sang, which is supposed to have been the northwest coast of America. A Buddhist symbol found in Mexico gives color to this theory, and the prince thought that as a Japanese junk had been driven across the Pacific to the California coast in 1875, it might have been possible for a similar thing to have occurred to a Chinese vessel in ancient times. In this way he accounted for the presence of the Chinese symbol discovered in Mexico.

The modesty and the clearness with which Prince Bonaparte presented this view of the matter made a good impression upon his audience. It is a pity that the other members of his family are not like him. For the most part they are a shabby lot.

We have no doubt that Editor Henry Richardson will permit THE CONSTITUTION to join him in the campaign to elect Cleveland. Editor Richardson was always a genial and a generous youth.

Not in the Platform.

There is one feature of the St. Louis platform that will probably set the mungwumps to wailing. Comprehensive as that platform is, it contains not the remotest allusion to the foolish, or hombing (or whatever you please to call it) of civil service reform.

What is the meaning of this omission? It was not due to forgetfulness, for the democrats of the country have had the matter dinged in their faces for nearly four years. No, it was not forgetfulness; it was something better. Civil service reform is not in the platform because the democratic party is tired of playing wet-nurse to a sham and a fraud.

If the mungwumps desire an honest and economical administration of the government—if they want to elect a president who has the confidence of the country—they will have to take Grover Cleveland as a democrat pure and simple.

To Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. George Jones, and Mr. E. L. Godkin, we extend renewed assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

BROTHERS WALSH may now return to the fold. As he picturesquely remarks, "In the democratic house we have many mansions."

About a Straddle.

Editor Watterson is a man difficult to understand. A few months ago, when THE CONSTITUTION was making some modest remarks about the tariff plank of 1884, for the purpose of pointing out the fact that its plain meaning was that the low-wage workmen of the old world should not be permitted to ruinously compete with American workmen in our home markets—when THE CONSTITUTION was endeavoring to call attention to this fact, Editor Watterson bravely stood to show that the platform didn't mean any such thing. The reason that he knew it didn't was because he was on the committee that had the fram-

ing of the platform, and he and others who believed with him were perfectly satisfied with the tariff plank, regarding it as a practical defeat of the purposes of Mr. Randal and his followers.

But in St. Louis the other day, when there was talk of re-enacting the tariff plank of 1884, Editor Watterson exclaimed with some bitterness that the plank in question was a denunition straddle that would not be tolerated in St. Louis.

The more we study Editor Watterson, the more we are astonished at his brilliancy and versatility.

We observe that there was no effort made to read Barnum, Gorman and Cooper out of the democratic party.

Cranks or Marplots?

It seems to be a very fortunate thing for the democratic party that the Washington Post, which has been flourishing on the supposition that it was the personal organ of the president, is to change hands. The change comes none too soon, for the Post has already begun a campaign of discord. Here is a choice morsel clipped from the last issue of the Post:

Now is the time for Mr. Cleveland to show a little of his vaunted firmness. The tariff plank in the St. Louis platform will not do. We must either surrender and an insult to our president and party.

A word from the president will bring the convention to its senses. With the Post not yet adopted the Government tariff straddle, and if Mr. Cleveland condemns it, never.

Now or never, Mr. President. Speak quick, or your great issue is dead.

Here is another:

Mr. Tilden will be nominated today and the ticket will be adopted at the National Convention. With the tariff issue numbered in the platform he is about all there is left to fight for.

Whether the Post is edited by a marplot or a crank, we do not know; but we are certain that it is not edited by a democrat.

We believe that every democrat whose influence is worth anything, is in favor not only of the candidates, but of the platform. Those who are not satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's message, are satisfied with Mr. Cleveland himself, and those democrats who are in favor of reasonable protection to American industries and American labor, will work as earnestly for the election of the ticket as the free-traders.

For the protection democrats believe that the present tariff ought to be revised, and that the present surplus ought to be cut down, and they know that neither one nor the other of these reforms can be brought about unless the democratic party has control of the government.

If the editor of the Post understood the situation at all, he would know that the democratic party is as united and as harmonious today as it ever was at any period of its history.

The Washington Post says that Mr. Cleveland has been betrayed. Well, the Post has been trying to betray him, but it hasn't succeeded so far.

The fact that democrats who stood on the platform of 1884 are to be allowed to vote reassures, to say the least.

The Way to Win.

We observe that some of our contemporaries are consulting themselves with the thought that the republican victory in Oregon was not due to the tariff issue.

Now, this sort of consolation goes to make very poor politics indeed. It is better for the party to look the facts squarely in the face and make the most of them. Oregon was carried on the tariff issue, and nothing can be accomplished by ignoring the fact.

The issue has been discussed for all it is worth in the Oregon newspapers, and the result shows that a large majority of the voters of that state are opposed to free lumber and free wool.

Everything is to be gained by acknowledging this fact. It ought to nerve the democratic leaders in the campaign that is about to begin, and to make the most of them. Oregon was carried on the tariff issue, and nothing can be accomplished by ignoring the fact. The issue has been discussed for all it is worth in the Oregon newspapers, and the result shows that a large majority of the voters of that state are opposed to free lumber and free wool.

The remarkable enthusiasm manifested for Mr. Cleveland at the St. Louis convention was a significant sign, but that enthusiasm must be followed up by hard and persistent work.

The election of Cleveland and Thurman is of vital importance not only to the south, but to the whole country, and every southern interest that is worth preserving or that has any influence will do all that can be done to bring success to the ticket.

But the real campaign will take place at the north. We have no doubts as to the result, but there would be grave doubts if, by chance, the democrats of that section should become over-confident.

There must be hard work from now until next November.

THE ONLY REMAINING connecting link between England and what is termed the "Napoleonic legend" is about to be broken. In April, 1815, Napoleon was conveyed to St. Helena by a British man of war, and in order to remove even the smallest possibility of escape, England fortified the small island of Ascension, which is a very rugged volcanic island about midway between the shores of Africa and South America, although it is 700 miles from St. Helena, is the nearest land to that island. The British government was well aware of the ease with which Napoleon escaped from the isle of Elba by the aid of relatives, and was determined to prevent it this time at all hazards, hence the establishment of the fortress at the Isle of Ascension. The population of the island is now about 150, and these consist chiefly of British seamen and officers. The chief exports of the island are turtles and birds' eggs, and the country is said to abound in rats of extraordinary size, and great numbers. The island is about thirty-eight square miles, and is blessed with a dry and salubrious climate, being in the region traversed by the southeast trade winds. Notwithstanding this, it has but ten inches of rainfall a year. It is not surprising, therefore, that the British government is about to abandon this barren waste. It has but few inhabitants besides those in the employ of the government, consequently it yields little or no revenue. On account of its great distance from land, and the consequent expense for the maintenance of the officers and the fort thereon, the admiralty have decided to abandon it, and to withdraw the small naval station which has been established there since 1815.

FRANCIS BONAPARTE, a nephew of Napoleon I., is visiting this country, and arrived a few days ago on the same steamer with Minister Lawton. He was visited shortly after his arrival by a correspondent, and is described as a tall man about thirty years of age, wears a heavy black mustache and is a widower. His

wife died a few years ago leaving him a large fortune. He was educated in the military school of St. Cyr, and on account of the application of the principles of the school in extolling the prince from the country, he was discharged from the army but allowed to live in France. The prince devotes himself wholly to science, taking no part in politics. He is the author of several works on anthropology, and came here for the purpose of attending the anthropological congress which is to be held in New York in June. He says that he will stay here through the session of the congress and then push on, but where, he knows not.

JOHN S. WISE, of Virginia, has never been compelled to swallow more insulting language than was contained in the recent card of William H. Benbridge, one of the Mahone wing. Benbridge concludes as follows:

"I don't want you at a disadvantage. I would not be you to copy with you as an acrobat, or to meet you at fist and skull. You are not very strong, but you are plucky, and I like you, so I remember that a short time back I declined to act under the code, because you suddenly discovered you had a God and a family. I have in this letter addressed you as Mr. Wise. I had forgotten your name, title of your wife, and your rank in the army of the Confederacy. How are you?"

A young wife sits anxiously watching for her husband. At each approaching footstep her heart beats rapidly and then grows heavy with disappointment. She will not go indoors, it is so sweet out there. The creeping shadows cheat her timbrel, and she sighs with longing for the sun.

A mother is rocking her baby to sleep. He looks at her gravely while they move to and fro, as if asking why the bright sunshine must leave and the ugly shadows hide her dear face from him. There is a wealth of wisdom in his great sweet eyes. He holds tightly to her dress as if to keep her near him.

When at last his eyes are closed, she disengages the loving hand, kisses him lightly—he must not be awakened—and arises to put him into his crib. Then she sinks back into her chair and begins to rock him again. It is so pleasant to rest in the twilight and to dream.

A woman kneels by a fresh-made grave. The headstone stands coldly at her and she is silent.

A young woman sits watching the shadows come—

they are friends to her—friends that she will—

—come for—she will sing the same song to her.

A man sits alone in a chair, his head in his hands.

With tear-laden eyes she bends down lower and lower, till her lips rest upon the earth. She longs to kiss him, so she goes on—

"How glad I am to see you again."

And the sun seems to hurry past her and gladly lose itself in the darkness.

A care-worn old woman sits watching the shadows come—they are friends to her—friends that she will—

—come for—she will sing the same song to her.

A party of vivacious girls, who are well known in St. Paul, have recently imitated a certain set of foolish Boston maidens, and have had their photo-takes taken in the offices of a certain costume and art shop as nice and comely as a dozen maidens as one could wish to meet. They have a host of friends, being all girls of good social standing. Their work is light, and often time hangs a little upon them, so plans must be devised to pass the time away. The girls are fond of the protective tariff, the enactment of a revenue tariff, retrenchment of government expenses, a moderate civil service, and free and fair elections. They make no secret of their opinions, and are not afraid to express them.

The pernicious effect of this theatrical election is that the public will be led to believe that the expensiveness of the new style of election is due to the cost of the new style of election.

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HERE IT IS.

The Democratic Platform of 1884,

And the Extracts From President Cleveland's Message by Which It is To Be Interpreted.

In order to explain the full force of the democratic platform just adopted at St. Louis, the tariff plan of 1884 in full and the suggested extracts from the president's message on the tariff are given below:

THE PLATE PLANK OF 1884.

The democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industry, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-houses have been the chief source of federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful existence, and any change of law must be of every star regarding labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to the plan of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing a tax of any kind upon capital. It will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Such revenue is to pay all the expenses of the federal government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, and to provide a present system of taxation from consumption taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuse of the existing tariff, and subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exact the necessities of the government economically administered.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

When we consider that the theory of our existing taxes guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deductions as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the action of more than this is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American farmers and justice.

It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are strictly speaking, necessities. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and these deduc- tions do nothing so well to help the poor, while with us "hardship to any portion of the people." But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illegal source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended.

Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same kind, and these deduc- tions are approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor, engaged in manufacturing, must be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufactures. It may be called protection to other countries, as well as from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should no longer be a condition, which, without regard to the public welfare or the natural bounty, must always insure the realization of immediate profit. The reduction of taxation demanded should be so meager as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the working class, or the cutting of wages, and the profits and all gains must be given up. We demand a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of our employees, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff necessarily increases the cost of production, it is a very great tax upon the payment of wages, in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufactures nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, the articles of war, and all the articles of use and even except the income of his wife, and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have no home to shear. In order that the price of their wool may be high, and the cost of clothing not remitted, the farmer who has no sheep is by a scheme obliged, in his purchases of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow-farmers, as well as to the manufacturer and merchant.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, the number which they bear to our population is considerable, when it is made evident that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and above all when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living by such a tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means, and upon the working and employed, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grip fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are taxed, and it is not possible, in any way, compare with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no feature of hardship, but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restrain the excesses of the country that we may have in the exercise of the power of the possession of governmental power. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

Legal Tender in Old Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The author of the following production is in the business at Central City. If he is applying the experience of the Republican alone to his brethren get in touch with him. He says, and his name is Sterrett.

"This is the way a country editor keeps his subscription book—he never has but one:

Tom Brown, settled.

Jack Smith, eggs.

John Jones, fish.

Pete Parker, butter.

John Fitch, whiskey.

Henry Gray, whiskey.

Jeff Plink, meat.

Bob Rud, meat.

Tom Paine, on house rent.

CASH!!

A Tribute.

WILLIBOLD.

"Snowy white, the dawn bending,

Bud blossoms, bant and blow,

The orchard speaks of winter,

With its featherly weight of snow.

But the music on the breeze,

Painting, falling, soft and slow,

Song of bird and him of insect,

Tell of blossoms, not of snow.

On they lead the silver linn,

Like the snow so cold and white,

Seems to tell a sudden story,

Tell of age and care and night.

But the tender helpless children,

With close eyes that see but truth,

Ever in my heart find growing

Blossoms of eternal youth.

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Tell of age and care and night.

But the tender helpless children,

With close eyes that see but truth,

Ever in my heart find growing

Blossoms of eternal youth.

WILLIBOLD.

"Snowy white, the dawn bending,

Bud blossoms, bant and blow,

The orchard speaks of winter,

With its featherly weight of snow.

But the music on the breeze,

Painting, falling, soft and slow,

Song of bird and him of insect,

Tell of blossoms, not of snow.

On they lead the silver linn,

Like the snow so cold and white,

Seems to tell a sudden story,

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

VIA

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The Direct Line to

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas,

Missouri, Kansas, Oregon,

Colorado, California and the Northwest.

The Most Splendidly Constructed and Equipped Line, Affording the Most Luxurious Traveling Accommodations East and West. Miles No. 62. N. O. 56.

Ly Atlanta, Ga. Pac. 12:30 pm 11:00 pm 5:00 am
Ar Tallapoosa, Ga. Pac. 5:30 pm 6:00 pm 3:00 am
Ar Aniston, Ga. Pac. 5:30 pm 6:00 pm 3:00 am
Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac. 8:20 pm 6:00 am 5:00 am
Ar Tuscaloosa, Ga. Pac. 8:20 pm 6:00 am 5:00 am
Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac. 8:20 pm 6:00 am 5:00 am
Ar Starkville, Ga. Pac. 8:20 pm 6:00 am 5:00 am

No. 56. N. O. 62. N. O. 56.

Ly Birmingham, N. S. 7
Ar Tuscaloosa, 12:45 am Ar Memphis, 12:45 am
Ar Meridian, 4:00 am Ar Springfield, 12:10 am
Ar New Orleans, 9:30 am Ar Fort Scott, 12:50 pm
Ar Kansas City, 5:30 pm Ar Wichita, 10:30 am
Ar Shreveport, 10:30 pm Ly Memphis, 4:45 pm
Ar Little Rock, 12:30 pm Ar Dallas, 6:45 pm
Ar Fort Worth, 8:30 am Ar Texarkana, 12:30 pm
Ar Fort Worth, 8:45 pm Ar Fort Worth, 8:10 pm

THROUGH CARS.

No. 50—Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport and New Orleans, La.

No. 62—Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham, Passengers to Memphis without change. For further particulars see B. F. WYLY, JR., G. A. VERNON, A. A. THREATT, G. S. BARNETT, G. F. AGT., Atlanta, Ga.

175—Trains run by T. G. T. AGT.

General Manager, Birmingham, Ala.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, Ga., May 13, 1888.

Commencing Sunday, Inst, instant, the following

assorted schedule will be operated:

"Trains run by T. G. T. AGT.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta 7:45 am
Leave Washington 7:45 am
Leave Athens 4:45 pm
Leave Gainesville 5:30 am
Arrive Atlanta 1:00 pm

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta 2:45 pm
Leave Gainesville 5:35 am
Arrive Athens 7:30 pm
Leave Augusta 7:20 pm

Arrive Atlanta 7:20 pm

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY. No. 3 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta 8:00 pm Ly. Augusta 10:45 am
Arr. Gainesville 8:25 pm Ly. Macon 7:10 am
Arr. Milledgeville 8:45 pm Ly. Athens 8:00 am
Arr. Milledgeville 4:15 pm Ly. Atlanta 9:00 am
Arr. Macon 6:00 pm Ar. Gainesville 8:25 pm
Arr. Augusta 3:30 pm Ar. Atlanta 5:45 pm

NIIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY. No. 3 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta 11:45 pm Ly. Augusta 11:00 pm
Arr. Augusta 6:45 am Ar. Atlanta 8:00 am

Arrive Atlanta 7:30 pm Ar. Springfield 11:00 pm

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WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Letters, Recipes and Clippings for the Fair Readers of The Constitution.

(This is the ladies' column. They are invited to express their opinions herein—to use it as their own. The editor will answer questions or accept suggestions with pleasure.)

A MOTHER'S CALENDAR.

I—SPRING.

Now life is stirring in every bough, And a flutter of wings is in the air. And my eyes with happy tears are dim, As I watch, in the glow of their clift limb, A busy mother bird, that there Fashions her nest of moss and hair.

The days go by, and the leaves grow green On the tall trees, where the nests are made; The mother bird flings her little wings, And my heart as I watch her, sings and sings Its happy song; and is not afraid, For the sweetest joy is a joy delayed.

II—SUMMER.

The patient brooding days are gone, There's a stir of life in the soft brown nest; And I share it, too, the mother's joy. When my weak arms hold my tiny boy And gather him closely to my breast, When he softly murmurs, and sinks to rest.

O, the round green world, and the clear blue sky, How fair they are in these sunny days! New ears may come, and fresh demands On the weary heart, and feeble limb, But strength comes too, and a song of praise Goes up with the bird's sweet morning lay.

III—AUTUMN.

The leaves are dry, and the brown, The sun is bright, and the morning mist; And I look out, clouds over my boy's blue eyes, That once were clear as the summer skies. O, the troubling pulse in the tiny wrist! And the fever flush on the cheek I kissed!

IV—WINTER.

Outside in the tree, 'mid falling leaves, The mother has taught her brood to fly: They must flee away to a warmer climate, From the coming chill of the Winter time, The thoughts hold back my heart'sick cry, "How can I live if my boy must die?"

V—WINTER.

An empty nest is on a tawny bough, When the eddying snow flakes round it sweep; And the fall, I know, on a tiny mound. In a corner nook of the church yard ground, Where my baby lies in his last long sleep. And away to my quiet nest I crepe.

—Good Housekeeping.

There is a regular charm attached to reading old letters, almost amounting to fascination. One likes to open the crumpling envelope, tenderly unfold the crisp yellow paper, and read again the thoughts that were fresh years ago. How warm the expression of attachment—what a tender sentiment of love underlies it! You could not doubt the fealty of the heart that dictated the lines you again read after the lapse of years. Possibly the hand that traced those words in all the fervor of its love, lies cold and dead. Or more likely the heart that then felt all the hand wrote, is "dead to you"—it only thinks of you and the love of the past with calm indifference—if it gives you any thought at all. It is humiliating, but one feels a comfort in reading an old letter—when one who loved us in the past has forgotten us—to feel we have been more faithful than the writer. It would sometimes be singular reading to compare the sentiments of years ago and those of friends now.

In visiting a very beautiful cemetery a few years ago I was attracted by an epitaph that made an impression I will never forget. Among many beautiful shafts of marble that marked the resting places of the earth's rich and great; there was one nearly hidden by the weeds, blackened by age, the initials nearly gone, but on the leaning slab could be traced these words, nearly worn out by time: "She made her home happy." We all crave distinction; there is no thought more humiliating than to reflect that we will soon be among the world's forgotten dead—we would all like our names to live. But better far have that noble epitaph left, than the names of those whom we love, than to be left in Westmister, like Alcestis, and be of earth's greatest. A friend who was with me exclaimed, "I would willingly have the 'plough-share' over my grave so that it might be utterly forgotten, my name perish from among the sons of men, and leave behind me the precious incuse of such an epitaph, than to be of earth's greatest, to have my fame go resounding down the corridors of time without it. That is the highest ambition." A woman's life, no matter what have been its failings and imperfections; no matter if she has achieved nothing great, attained no distinction in the outside world, has not been a failure, if it can be said of her—"She made her home happy."

Are Parents Responsible?

From Good Housekeeping.

The responsibility of parents in training children to make successful men and women is not realized by many parents as it should be; but not upon them alone does this accountability devolve, it is shared by all who are brought in contact with these little ones—teachers, nurses, etc. There are circumstances sometimes beyond the control of parents that modify and counteract the teachings of their children and make or mar their successful manhood or womanhood.

A child's brain may be aptly compared to the sensitive plow, and is continually plowing both the good and evil soil, as a sensitive plow is influenced; and, too, like the sensitive plow, it gives the clearest impression of those things to which it is exposed the longest, and parents are being daily shamed or edified, often the former, by the impressions imprinted on these little brains coming to light.

Among the circumstances spoken of is an atmosphere laden with the sayings, doings and wearings of others; need I say, matter not calculated either to enrich or enoble speaker or hearer; the more frequently dealing with the fancies and follies of others, the more easily does the sensitive plow, which they are committed and with which they are associated, to bear the impress of what it has seen.

Miss Dennis Stansbury, Williamson, N. C.: I have received quite a number of letters from the editor, and I am sure you will be interested in this one from a young woman who is a student in a seminary. She writes:

"Mrs. Isaac Brooks, Washington College, Tenn., would like to say to Mrs. J. H. Fulton, Mrs. A. C. Stansbury, that she has 'grown in the blues.' It is edited by the ladies of the Presbyterian church, Paris, Ky. Stereotyped by Osgood, Campbell & Co., 170 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Mary Hayes, Grand Junction, Colo., writes the address of Mrs. Maggie Kerr, of Tennessee, formerly of North Carolina; also would like to have a copy of "Practicing Hard." There are circumstances sometimes beyond the control of parents that modify and counteract the teachings of their children and make or mar their successful manhood or womanhood.

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A child's brain

MISCELLANEOUS.

Railroad Men!

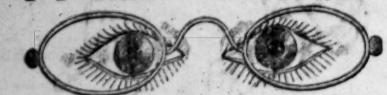
As a means of advertising our business among the railroad men of Atlanta—whose trade we desire to fill, on June 1st, open a registration book at our store, in which we invite every man over 18 years of age, connected in any capacity with any railroad running out of Atlanta, to call and register his name. When this is done, we will issue a ticket which will entitle the holder to a chance at a solid 10% gold box joint, extra heavy, stem wind, full jeweled, improved Watch, worth \$125, which we are going to give, free of charge, to the man holding the lucky number, on June 30th. The drawing will come off on that day, and will be conducted by the prominent registered railroad men.

The watch is now on exhibition at our store.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall, Atlanta.

Top 1/2 cent.

44 Marietta St.



Looks funny, doesn't it? In fact it looks as though the fellow were cross-eyed. However, this is not the case. He has only bought a pair of spectacles which are two wide for his eyes.

Come in and let us show you how nicely we can fit you. When you get a good pair of spectacles you can look at our Witches and Jewelry.

J. R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

1/2 cent.

OPUM

Whiskey Hab.
Opium, for the relief
of pain. Book of par-
ticulars. W. W. WOOLLEY,
11 Whitehall Street.

Indications

Indications for Georgia: Light to fresh, easily
worn; warmer, fair weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, HOWARD, 11, S. A. J.

Observations taken at 9 p. m.—Central time.

STATIONS	WIND.	Barom.	WEATHER.
Mobile	00.05 76 03 S	6	.00 Clear.
Montgomery	00.04 80 02 S	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	00.05 74 42 S	.00	Clear.
Gulfport	00.05 74 42 S	.00	Clear.
Palestine	29.95 74 66 S	6	.00 Clear.
Pensacola	30.05 76 06 W	6	.00 Clear.
Corsicana	30.05 74 74 S	6	.00 Clear.
Brownsville	29.94 80 00 S	6	.00 Clear.
Rio Grande	29.95 0 74 S	12	.00 Clear.

LOCAL THERMOMETER.

6 p. m.	90.00 76 00 NW	4	.00 Fair.
9 p. m.	89.95 75 95 W	4	.00 Fair.
Maximun Thermometer	90		
Minimum Thermometer	67		
Total Rainfall.	0.00		

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—Seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

ATLANTA, Ga.	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.
Carterville, Ga.	90.67	1.00
Colombus, Ga.	92.72	0.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	89.03	0.00
Gainesville, Fla.	88.66	0.00
Greenville, S. C.	92.68	0.00
Griffin, Ga.	97.67	0.00
Macon, Ga.	97.67	0.00
Newnan, Ga.	97.67	0.00
Spartanburg, S. C.	91.61	0.00
Toccoa, Ga.	90.64	0.00
West Point, Ga.	90.73	0.00

W. EASY SMITH,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.

Confining fog.

DRAIL, R. G. JACKSON,
Office 42½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

Frank X. Bliley. E. B. THOMAS,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,
No. 61 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 780.

1/2 cent 5p weather

LARGEST STOCK
LOWEST
PRICES
WATCHES

MOST
IMPROVED
TIME PIECES.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,

47 Whitehall St.

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta and West Georgia Railroad will take place at the Capital City Bank, 47 Whitehall Street, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of considering the cancellation of all outstanding mortgages and to create a new mortgage in place, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

W. L. ABBOTT, Vice-President,
JACOB HAAS, Secretary.

A Final Meeting.

of all the committees appointed to make arrangements for the Presbyterian convention to be held in Georgia, will be held on June 14th at the office of Presbyterian Home Missions, third floor over Chamberlin & Johnson, on Monday, June 11th, 3 p. m., very准时.

E. H. BARNETT, Chairman.

J. N. CRAIG, Secretary.

The Cheapest Lumber

dealers are the Atlanta Lumber Co., Telephones 187 and 881. Free drayage on all lumber bought of them.

We make a specialty of making loans at low rates of interest on collateral security. The collaterals available on such loans are state, city, railroad and corporation bonds and stocks, which have a quotable value and a ready sale. Correspondence invited.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.,

29 East Alabama Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA'S CROPS

The Condition of the Cotton, Corn and Other Crops.

A Variety of Subjects Discussed—The Department Talks Upon the Inspection of Fertilizers.

The crop report of the agricultural department for the month of June is out.

The document is one of more than ordinary interest. It begins with a review of the weather of March, April and May. The temperature of the greater part of May is described as too low for the healthy development of the cotton plant, and this, with the too abundant rains, has had a tendency to retard the crop. The reports from north and middle Georgia are rather gloomy, but those from southwest, east and middle Georgia are much more encouraging.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

The generous rains of the latter half of May have resulted in a wonderful improvement of the oat crop. In some counties the yield is reported to be 100 bushels per acre, while in others it is 60 per cent. The report of the weather of June 1st, however, is not more than the reported condition June 1, 1887. The stand is fairly good in every section, averaging 93, compared with a "perfect" stand. In this respect there is very little difference in the several sections, and the comparative low condition is found to be the result of the early sowing of the crop.

Wheat has been severely injured by rust, the extent of which is from this being 20 per cent. The evil appears to be most serious in north Georgia and middle Georgia.

COTTON.

The condition of the crop on the first of the month was 91, compared with 95 in average. The report of the weather of June 1st, however, is not more than the reported condition June 1, 1887. The stand is fairly good in every section, averaging 93, compared with a "perfect" stand.

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